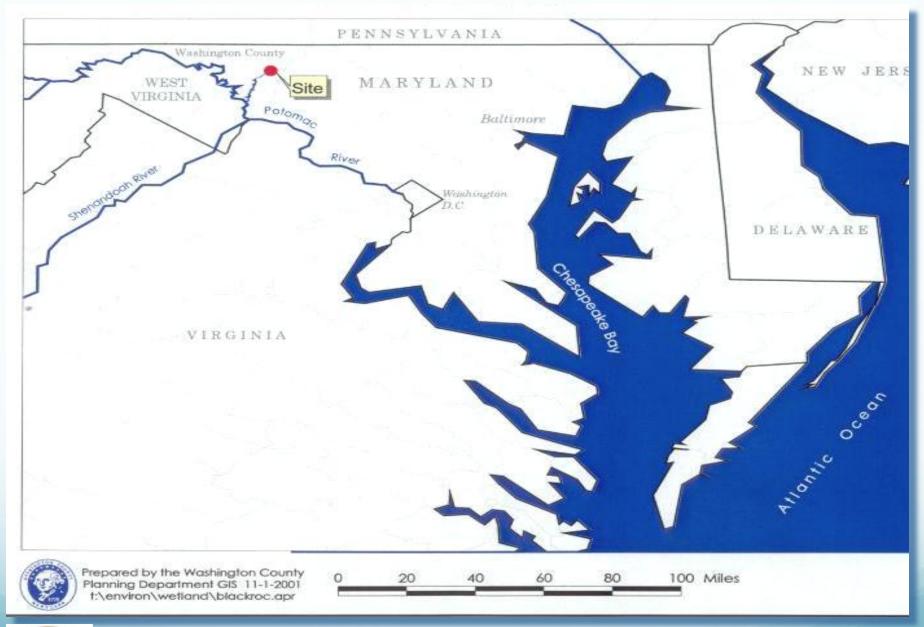
Beaver Creek Wild Trout Survey

Beaver Creek Wild Trout Enhancement Projects

- Doug Hutzell, Project Coordinator, Beaver Creek Watershed Association
- John Mullican, Maryland DNR Fisheries
- Susan Rivers, Maryland DNR Fisheries



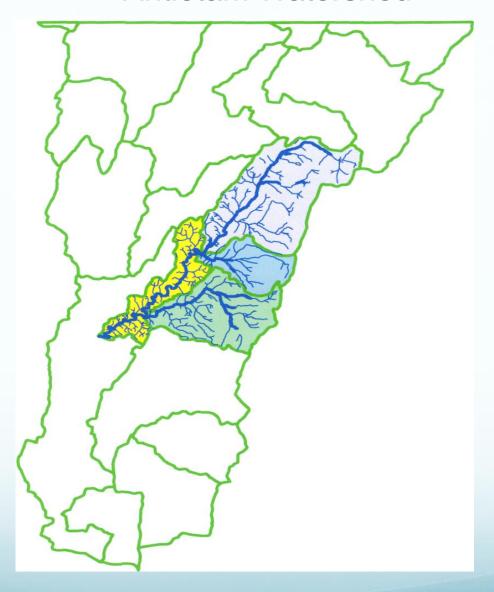








Antietam Watershed









33.5 sq. miles

UPPER WATERSHED

LOWER

BLACK ROCK CREEK
WATERSHED

LITTLE BEAVER CREEK
WATERSHED





Agriculture BMP's were needed







Farm field without ripairan buffer









Mowing along stream banks











































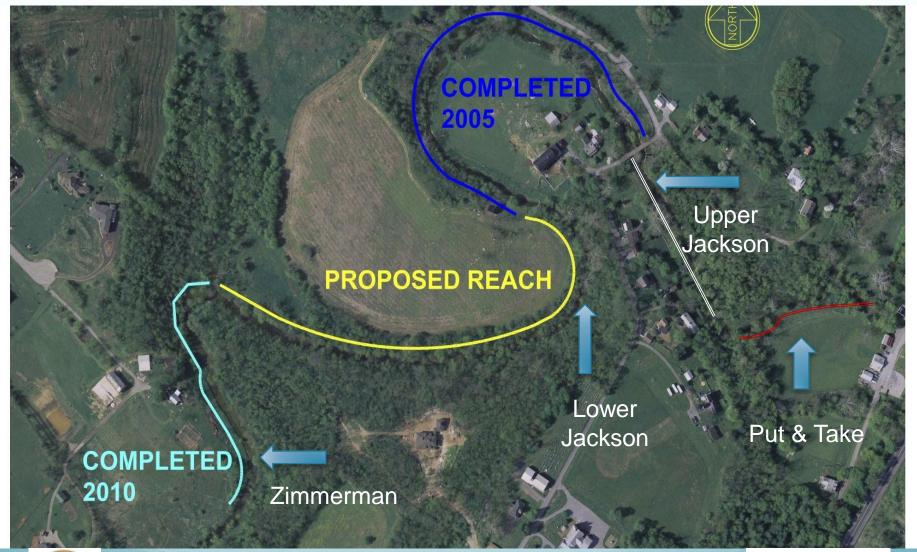








Survey Sites on Beaver Creek







Data Comparison for macro-invertebrates for Beaver Creek station at Zimmerman's – 2010 - 2011

Data measure 2011 data 2010 data Fisheries Data measures

Richness 19 moderately impacted 17 moderately impacted

HBI 5.41 fair 6.29 good

Scraper filterer ratio 0.19 0.9

EPT # specimens 30 33

taxa 7 slight impact 6 slight impact

EPT/C 2.72 0.3

Dominant family 27.2% Simulidae 56.1% Chironomidae

CPOM 0.23 0.08

Diversity 3.38 some impacts 2.67 some impacts

Equitability 0.79 few impacts 0.69 few impacts





•	MBSS Measures Combined Highlands	2011	2010
•	Number of taxa	19 (3)	17 (3)
•	Number of EPT taxa	7 (1)	6 (1)
•	Number of Ephemeroptera taxa	2 (1)	3 (3)
•	% intolerant urban	6.5 (1)	2.5 (1)
•	% Tanytarsini	0 (1)	0 (1)
•	% scrapers	6.6 (3)	4.5 (3)
•	% swimmers	8.1 (3)	10.1 (3)
•	% Diptera	36.7 (1)	58.1 (1)
•	IBI score	1.75 very poor	2.0 poor





Incorporating more wood in structures

























Zippin Depletion survey methodology

- Sampling stations are selected to include all the habitat types present in the stream reach to be surveyed (pool, riffle, run, etc.).
- The total length and width of the station are then measured to the nearest tenth of a meter. Stream surface area is computed and expressed in hectares.
- Fish populations are estimated using the three pass regression technique (P < 0.05) outlined by Zippin (1958).





- Fish are collected using dip nets and a Smith-Root backpack electrofishing unit (LR-24, Model 12-A POW) or a Smith-Root barge/bank mounted electrofishing unit (1.5KW or 2.5 GPP).
- The survey begins at the downstream end of the station and three electrofishing passes are made through the entire station.
- During each pass all the trout are collected and placed in a separate float box. The relative abundances of non-game species are observed and recorded.





- Observed abundance estimate is expressed as scarce (< 5 individuals), common (5-100 individuals) or abundant (> 100 individuals).
- All trout are anesthetized with a 1:10 solution of clove oil and ethanol alcohol, identified to the species level, measured for total length to the nearest millimeter, weighed to the nearest gram, and returned alive to the stream at the end of the survey.





 Population estimates for each species collected are made using the MICROFISH 2.2 software package (Van Deventer and Platts 1985). The coefficient of condition factor (K) is used to assess physical condition for trout species (Lagler 1952). Statistical analyses of population means are interpreted as described in Motulsky (2003).







Survey Team



























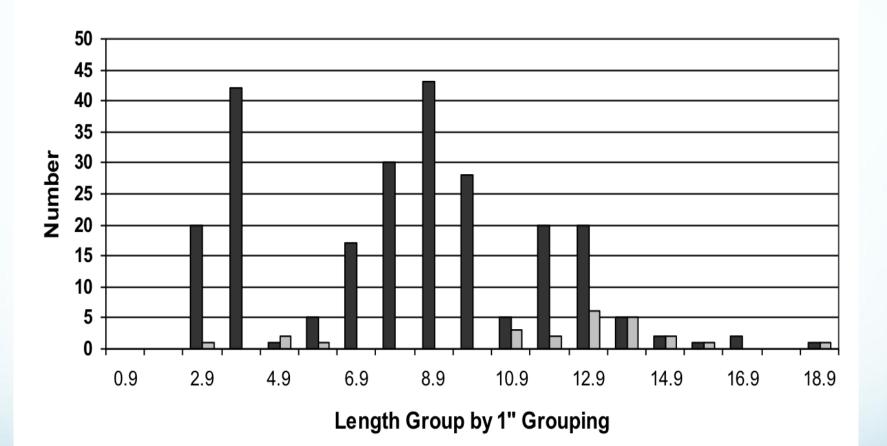








Length Frequency of Brown and Rainbow Trout Beaver Creek 2011

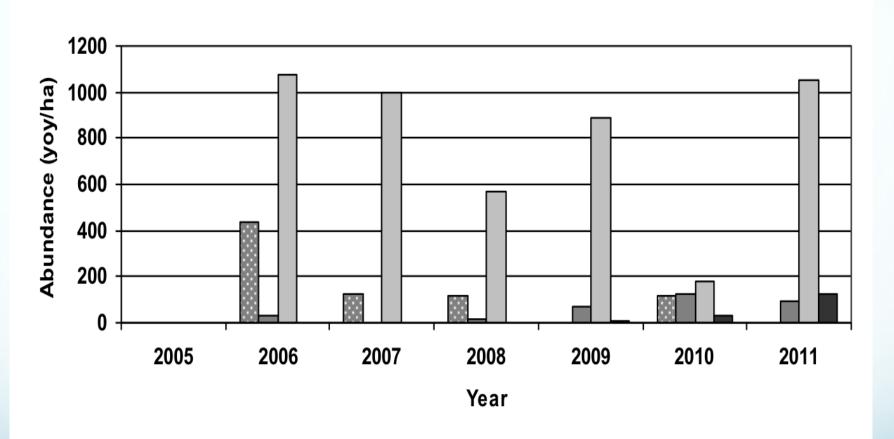








Young-of-Year Brown Trout Abundance Beaver Creek 2005 - 2011

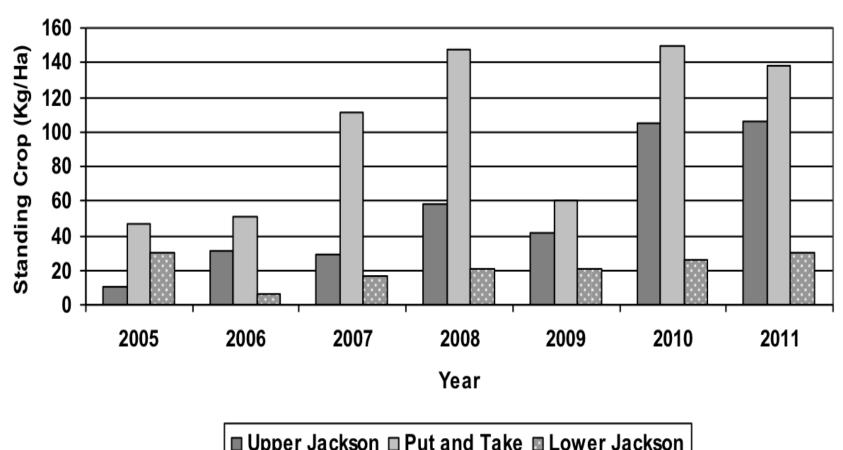


■ Lower Jackson ■ Upper Jackson ■ Put and Take ■ Zimmerman





Adult Brown Trout Standing Crop Beaver Creek 2005 - 2011

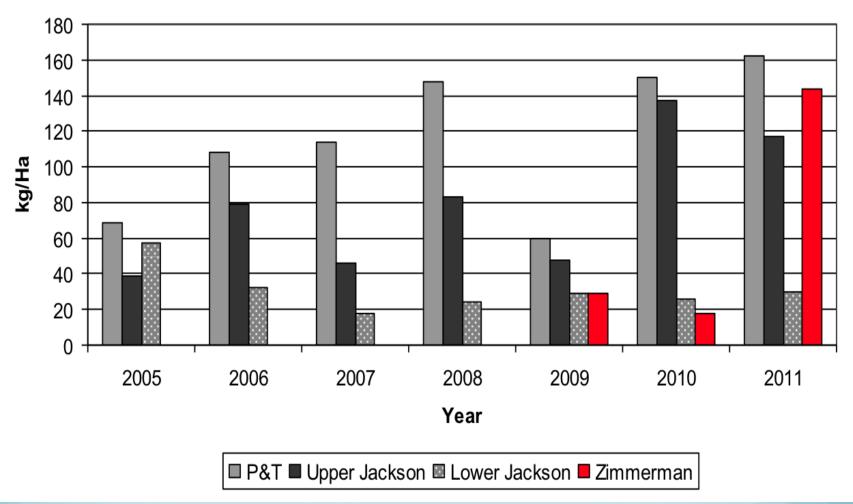








Total Adult Trout Biomass Beaver Creek 2005 - 2011















Spawning trout Redd









Conclusion







